



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIII.

ZATURDAG den 3den DECEMBER, 1825.

N. 48

Getrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe W. N. L. R.

November 18, 1825.

FOR NEW YORK,  
The fine fast sailing brig  
WILSON



H. J. COLE, Master,

Will sail shortly. For passage only, having fine accommodations, apply to  
J. DESOLA & SON.

The public is hereby cautioned against trusting the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the master or consignees.

Den 25sten November 1825.

DE Wed. Heeren G. VOS, z. en Mr. W. W. DUYCKINCK, Weesmeesteren dezer Eilands; als speciale gemachtigen van den Heer THEOD. VAERST; zullen op den 5den dier aanstaande maand December ter Weeskamer by Publieke Opreiling doen verkoopen:

Een Plantagie genaamd Stad. Zee en Land Zigt: gelegen in de Oost Divisie, Derde Distrikt. Een Huis en Erve gelegen in de Willem Stad Wyk No. 4, Huis No. 266; als mede eenige Slaven, &c.

Den 25sten November 1825.

DE ondergeteekende door een' nieuw' toecoor van versche Medicynen, in staat gesteld zynde, om zyne aan de Overzyde geestelicteerde Apothek te assorteren, beveelt hy zich aan, in de gunst van het Geëerde Publiek en in het byzonder aan zyne vrienden en bekenden; belovende alle zyne pogingen aan te wenden om zyne begunstigers prompt en nauwkeurig te voldoen en de artikelen, (zoo in het groot als in het klein) tot de billykste pryzen te leveren.

C. W. ZEPPENFELDT.

Noviembre 25, de 1825.

EL infrascripto acaba de recibir un completo sortido de medicamentos frescos para su Botica del Otro Lado; y lo ofrece al Publico y con especialidad á sus amigos que podran carecer de los mismos, en grande como por menudo y á precios reducidos; en cuyo servicio se dedicará con la mayor prontitud y actividad.

C. W. ZEPPENFELDT.

## UIT NEDERLANDSCHE KOURANTEN.

London, 20sten July. — In Chili staat het met de geldmiddelen niet gunstig. Het bedrag der Britsche geldleening is gebruikt, zonder dat er van hetzelfde iets ten algemeenen nutte is gedaan; de talregten leveren byna niets op, en om in de eerste behoeften te kunnen voorzien, heeft men eene gedwongene geldheffing uitgeschreven van 400,000 dollars.

In Noord America worden twee zestigers voor Mexico gebouwd.

— Men meldt uit Quebec, dat men een tweedeviermast houtschip te water heeft willen laten loopen, maar dat, het vet door de hevige wrijving verteerd zynde, hetzelfde halfwege de helling is blijven staan.

Den 27sten July. — De Mexikanen hebben hier te lande een schip van 50 stukken gekocht, uitgerust en bemand. Hetzelfde zeilt eerstdaags naar Noord America, alwaar het zich zal ver eenigen met nog een schip van gelyk caliber, in Zweden aangekocht, en met twee zware fregatten, ten einde gezamenlyk het kasteel van Vera Cruz, hetwelk de Spanjaarden steeds bezetten, te blokkeren; — te beletten, dat het verder van het noodige worde voorzien, en het al zoe te dwingen. [Chilio en het Kasteel van Vera Cruz zyn de twee laatste versterkte punten, op het uitgestrekte vaste land van America, van welke de Spaansche vlag nog want]

Den 30sten July. — Men heeft in Washington een fregat te water gelaten van 41 stukken, hetwelk den naam zal voeren van Brandwine, ter gedachtenis van het gevecht, in hetwelk de generaal de la Fayette het eerst zyn bloed voor de vryheid der Amerikanen heeft gestort; hetzelfde zal worden uitgerust, om genoemden veldheer weder naar Frankryk te voeren. De jonge Murat is in Amerika aangekomen; hy heeft zich een tyd lang by zyn oom Joseph Bonaparte opgehouden en is vervolgens naar Florida vertrokken, alwaar zyn ouder broeder uitgestrekte grondbezittingen heeft aangekocht.

Den 10den Augustus. — Men vleit zich, te Mexico dat de Azia en de Constance spoedig van de condisa manschap zullen worden voorzien, om, onder Mexicaansche vlag, koop Hoorn omtezeilen en zich te voegen by de overige schepen die Mexicoitrust, om het kasteel van Vera Cruz te blokkeren en te dwingen; het eenig

vast punt, hetwelk Spanje nog in dat gemeenbest bezit.

Den 17den Aug. — Men wil, dat onder de vanden, welke de Independenten van Peru onlang op de Spaansche armee hebben veroverd, ook de standaard is gevonden, met welke Pizarro, ou 300 jaren geleden, de stad der Incas is binnengetrokken.

Den 20sten Aug. — Lord Cochrans, die steeds blyken heeft gegeven van moed, beleid en zee manschap, en die van de Independenten van Zuid America, als zeeman, de gewigtigste diensten heeft bewezen, heeft het traktement van 6000 ponden s'jaars, hetwelk hy als groot admiraal van Brazilia geniet opgeofferd, ten einde de Grieken in hunnen stryd voor vryheid en volksbestaan te ondersteunen. De begunstigers der Grieken maken zich, en zoe het zich laat aanzien met reden, een gunstig denkbeeld van de schrik, welke eenige zware fregatten, door een Cochrans aangevoerd, onder eene Turksche vloot zal te weeg brengen.

In Baltimore wordt mede een schip uitgerust, om Amerikaansche vrywilligers naar Griekenland overtebrengen.

Brussel, 31sten July. — Z. M. heeft den heer Milders benoemd als consul te Alverado, in het gemeenbest van Mexico.

Madrid, 4den Aug. — De toestand der geldmiddelen blyft steeds dezelfde. Men heeft in den nitersten nood verscheidene constitutionelen verlof gegeven, om hunne zuivering tegen grof geld, in evenredigheid met hun bekend vermogen, te koop, en dit hulpmiddel heeft voor ettslyke weken nog eenig gered geld aangebragt, doch in den tegenwoordigen tyd zyn deze sommen weder verteerd, en heeft men een depot van 30,000 piasters moeten aantasten, ten einde in de degelyksche behoeften van het paleis te voorzien.

Den 23sten Aug. — Men meende dat de koning gratie had verleend aan den bekenden generaal P'Empecinado, doch thans verneemt men, dat hy te Koa, in Oud Castille, eenige uren van Valladolid gelegen, is opgehangen geworden. De wreedheid van zyne bewakers ging zoe verre, dat men hem stoklagen toedeelde op het oogenblik dat men hem zyn dood vonnis voorles. P'Empecinado was een landman uit Rueda, en had in den oorlog der onafhankelykheid, tegen Buonaparte, een grooten naam verworven; het was zyne Genie, welke den oorlog der Guerillas, uitvond. Daarna is hy de zaak der Constitutie toegedaan geweest.

Hamburg, 12den Aug. — Z. M. de koning van Pruisen heeft, by rescript, bekend gemaakt, dat van de 7782 evangelische kerken in zyn gebied, 5313 hebben aangenomen de agende, (van welke wy onlang in de Curaçoesche courant hebben melding gemaakt) welke by heeft voorgeschreven, ten einde dezelve, door echt bybelsche en voorouderlyke kerken verordeningen, te behouden by de oorspronkelyke leer der reformatie, en dezelve te bewaren voor tougelooze twyfelmoedigheid en onverschilligheid. — De koning heeft de predikers dezer kerken bedankt voor het vertrouwen, hetwelke zy in zyne goede oogmerken hebben gesteld, en zyne hoop te kennen gegeven, dat hun voorbeeld eerlang door de overige zal worden gevolgd.

Den 26sten Aug. — Men schryft uit Peterburg, dat de zeekapitein van Kotzebue, onder meer andere ontdekkingen, het eiland Karelshof, in 1722 door den Hollandschen zeevaarder Roggeveen gezien, weder heeft gevonden en wel op 15. 27. z. b. en 145. 24. 22. l. w.

Florence, 17den Augustus. — Uit Alexandria schryft men, in dato den 11den Juny het volgende:

— In de streken van Cairo staan 30,000 man, welke de Fransche generaal Boyer op de Europeische wyze organiseert; van dezelve zullen 6000 man naar Morea ingescheept worden. De generaal Boyer, die eene jaarlyksche soldy van 12,000 scudi ontvangt, heeft vele Fransche officieren by zich, welke de Italiaansche exercitia meesters zoeken te verdringen. Een der laatste heeft onlang den oversten Clavin uitgedaagd en in een twee gevecht overstoken. De oorkoning is hierover zeer onvergenoegd, dewyl hy zeer op kundige officieren geteld is, en heeft maatregelen genomen om zulke onregeligheden voortaan te voorkomen.

Parys, 28sten Augustus. — Te St. Hedefonse heeft men eene poging gedaan om den minister Zee Bermudes van het leven te berooven, zynde daa nachts met een pistool op zyne koets geschoten, waardoor een zynen bedienden gevatlyk gekwetst is.

Den 2den Sept. — Men verneemt dat de heer William Washington, neef van den beroemden

Washington, van Malta te Hydra is aangekomen. Deze jonge officier der artillerie, erfgenaam der deugden van zynen oom, en met geestdrift voor de zaak der Grieken tegen de turken, beziel heeft bestoten toschien de geleiden der Grieken te stryden, en is diethalve naar Napoli di Romaniaa vertrokken.

De koning van Napels heeft eene amnestie doen afkondigen, tengevolge waarvan een groot aantal verbannen terug geroepen worden. By een ander koninklyk besluit worden aan vele wegens staatkundige misdaden gevangenen personen, vermindering van straf verleend.

Bayonne, 31sten Aug. — Den 26sten Augustus is Bessières en zeven der zynen, welke namen alhier volgen, gefufilleerd:

Bagnos, kolonel; Gomes, chef d' escadron; Peranto, kommandant; Ortega, adjutant der kavalerie; Belosen, Guibona en Tourois, luitnants der kavalerie.

Alhoewel de geestelyken, de Apostolische agenten en de monniken in Spanje, alles aangewand hebben en nog aanwenden, om den opstand door Bessières begonnen, uittebreiden, en zich niet ontzien om van den kansel het volk tegen hunnen Souverein optezetten, en den burger oorlog meer en meer aan te blazen, schynt het echter dat hunne woelingen ditmaal niet zullen gelukken, en dat de opstand spoedig te niet zal loopen. Een gelok zal dezelve aangebragt hebben, dat de koning zal geleerd hebben, aan welke menschen hy zich toevertrouwd had, Bessières was een der eersten die het geloofsleger organiseerde.

## UITTREKSELS VAN AMERIKAANSCH NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

Een artikel van Konstantinopelen gedagtoekend den 25sten October, luidt dat Ibrahim Pacha zynen optogt naar de binnenlanden van de Morea berekend had, op de tweedragt der Grieken en op verradery. Colocotroni wilde niet luisteren aan de misleidingen van zyne officieren; en Missolonghi hield standvastig uit, waardoor zyne onderneming ten halve verlyd werd, niettegenstaande de werkdadige hulp, welke hy van de Franschen die in zynen dienst zyn geniet; hetwelke tevens tot een bewys strekt dat de Egyptenaren niet bekwaam zyn dan de Turken om iets van belang tegen de Grieken uittoveren zonder den bystand der Franschen. Men zegt echter dat hy zich als een verstandige en klooke bevelhebber gedragen heeft; en wanneer zyne onderneming niet mocht slagen, dat zulks toegeschreven moet worden, hoofdzakelyk een kommodore Hamilton en aan de verklaring der Grieken om zich onder de bescherming van Engeland te plaatsen. Kortom zoe wy geloof mogen slaan aan de laatste brieven van Smyrna, zoe zal hy nauwelyk iusteen zyn het veld te houden. Evenwel waer eene vyfde expeditie in Candia gereed om zich insescheep tot zyne ondersteuning. Het is waerschyneklyk dat kapitein Pacha na zyne gelede schade voor Missolonghi naar Soda zal vertrekken om deze versterkingen aftehalen. — Zonder twyfel zal de opstand welke onder de Sphaekioten in Candia uitgebroken was, door den Pacha van dit eiland gestild zyn en geen invloed hebben op de inscheeping van de gemelde versterking. De Grieksche Kroonk, waarvan de uitgaving van nieuw af is begonnen, sprekende van de herhaalde aanval der Turken op die vesting, drukt zich in dezer voege uit: "De grootste daden in de geschiedenis van de natien waardoor die natien roemwaardig en onafhankelyk zyn gemaakt, worden thees in deze kleine stad vernieuwd, voor de verovering van dewelke, heeft de Sultan gantsche vloeten naar zee gezonden; hy heeft zyne grootste en uitgezochte legers uitgezonden en heeft grootte schatten verspeid. Maar het gevaar is nog niet over; gevechten en moorden wacht ons nog, maar wy zullen dezelve zyn, als op den 28sten Juny, den 2den en 6den Aug. De voorzienigheid die ons zoe klaarblykelyk beschermd heeft zal ons in de grootste gevaren nimmer verlaten. Zy zal de banieren van het Kruis doen zegepreten en die der halve maan omverwerpen. De Grieken zullen nimmer vergeten dat al hunne pogingen van den wil van God afhangen."

Men bevestigt de tyding dat de Grieken eene expeditie van 3000 man te Hydra uitrusten, om eene landing op Crete te ondernemen, alwaar de Grieksche bevolking in verscheidene distrikten in opstand waren, en dat het garnizoen door Ibrahim aldaar gelaten zeer verzwakt is.



FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York Nov 5.

*From the Sandwich Islands*—Captain F. Arthur, of ship Swift, (reported under marine head,) informs us, that on his return from the coast of Japan, he touched at Atooi, one of the Sandwich Islands, about the 20th June last, and left there on the 26th. A short time prior to which former date, the British frigate commanded by Lord Byron, dispatched for the purpose of conveying from England the remains of Rhio Rhio, had arrived at Oahu. The corpse was landed at that island, and immediately deposited in the house of Billy Pitt, prime minister—which house was there upon strictly "tabud." After having duly lain in state, the funeral was so empoized in the European style—a long and splendid procession was formed, consisting of Europeans, Americans, and natives, who attended the body to the place of sepulture. For the first time, the natives were prohibited by their chiefs from exhibiting the customary evidences of grief on such occasions. Of this regulation the natives complained sadly—saying, that if they were not to be permitted to "cry," or utter audible lamentations, their late king might as well have been buried in England. Many European customs had also been introduced, through the influence of Lord Byron, and those chiefs who had visited England. Among the new laws, was one allowing to every native the privilege of procuring a market for the produce of his own labour, without first being compelled, as formerly, to bring his commodities to the chiefs. The utmost tranquility prevailed at the islands. George Tamoree, the late disturber, was going at large, perfectly harmless; though the chiefs cherish a determination to destroy him, as soon as the protection of Billy Pitt shall be withdrawn. The young prince regent is very much beloved. —[Nantucket Inquirer.]

November 7.

*From the London Morning Herald of Sept. 27*  
The consternation of the Turkish government is of the most extensive character; and some interesting communications, illustrative of such fact, are understood to have been made by Lord Strangford, now in London, to the English ministers. This was previously to the arrival of the proffer made to commodore Hamilton. A further supply of money from London, part of the Greek loan, &c. was followed by the arrival of numerous European engineers; then some American vessels were mentioned approaching the Archipelago with friendly views to the Greeks; and finally the defeat of the Turkish forces, by land and sea, at Missolonghi, indelibly agitated and alarmed the Divan.—Further important events have heightened the consternation at Constantinople; the offer of the Greeks to our government—the sailing of young Miaoulis (the Greek admiral's son) for England on this subject—also the forwarding of despatches by Sir Frederick Adam—and then the arrival of an American squadron off Hydra, were naturally enough calculated to make the Divan itself tremble for events in Greece. Nor did these events affect the Divan alone; the Russian charge d'affaires, M. Mimonichy, and the French minister, count Guilleminot, immediately forwarded from Constantinople advices to their several governments. Commodore Hamilton remains off Napoli di Romania. The British cabinet, in the recent councils of Thursday and Saturday, as we have before stated, were almost wholly occupied with the puzzling and difficult question connected with Greece; the non dissolution of parliament this year had before been determined. Lord Strangford, again on Saturday, was with the ministers; indeed his lordship is occupied almost day and night with the critical affairs arising out of the Greek question. We have already mentioned that it was at first contemplated, during the minister discussions with lord Strangford, that he should leave London forthwith, to return to Constantinople via the Ionian Islands, for the purpose of concerting with Sir F. Adam; but on Saturday, it was not only determined that lord Strangford should go to Russia (as former occurrences at Constantinople, while lord S. was there, might embarrass his movements) but that his lordship should hold himself in readiness to depart for St. Petersburg in a week or two. Directions to that effect have, we understand, positively been given. Lord Strangford may by some, be supposed not to be unfavourable to the Greek cause from the circumstance of his lordship having had with him abroad and brought with him to this country, Greek servants. Young Miaoulis, or somebody for him is said distinctly to have intimated, that a prompt as well as decisive answer was required; for that if England declined to extend the required protection, application must be made to another power. Such were the conditions and regulations of the Greek government. The logistics of Russia to be meddling in Greece, and to have influence in the Mediterranean is well known.

*Mexico*—The following information from Mexico, has been furnished us by Mr. Godwin B. Cotten, who came passenger in the brig Leontina, Hazard, from Alvarado via Havana.—Great preparations were making by the commander of the Mexican squadron, lying at Sacrificios to attack the Spanish fleet, which was hourly expected to arrive to supply the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. A press had taken place at Alvarado a few days previous to the sailing of the L., and about 150 men had been impressed and sent to Sacrificios, to be put on board the fleet, which consisted of the frigate Libertad of 41 guns, 2 brigs, the Victoria and the

Blavo, of 22 guns each, and several schooners and gun boats. The Libertad, Victoria and Blavo had recently arrived from London. Mr. Michellina, late minister from the Republic of Mexico, to the court of St. James, came in the Libertad. He states that one 74 gun ship, one 44 gun frigate, and one brig of 22 guns, may be hourly expected from London, for the Mexican government. The Spanish supplying fleet left Havana on the 19th Sept. and consisted of 3 frigates, a sloop of war, and 2 transports. Some fishermen belonging to the castle were captured about 1st Sept. by the Victoria. They represented the provisions in the castle to be scarce, and that the navy had made its appearance among the troops. A report was in circulation at Alvarado, that Coppinger, the commander of the Castle, had threatened in a few days to demolish the city of Vera Cruz.—An embargo was talked of when the L. sailed. Mr. Cotten is recently from the city of Mexico, and has been in the country about 18 months, and represents the government to be wanting strength. By a judicious disposition of the troops in the different sections of the country, robberies and murders seldom occur. The effective force of the Mexican army may be estimated at seventy thousand well armed and equipped.

*London, Sept. 28*—We are enabled to lay before our readers the following intelligence from Greece, received, by express, from Aegina. It is addressed to the Greek deputies, and will be read with deep interest, as showing the really successful efforts which the Greeks have made, in their recent conflicts with the enemy:—  
"The government hastens to communicate to you the cheering intelligence of the successes of the Greek arms, both at Missolonghi and in Candia.

"Missolonghi was pressed by land by a persevering and enterprising enemy, and by sea by the Constantinopolitan fleet, which had succeeded in sending into the port more than 30 boats, which played off their artillery on the town.—The Greek fleet, although it had set off in time to assist that fortress, was detained by contrary winds and calms, and with difficulty 24 vessels arrived there on the 22d ult. (3d Aug.) These attacked twice the whole of the enemy's fleet, and forced it to fly in a shameful manner, with the loss of two brigs, which our seamen took and burned, and leaving in the port the whole of their boats, of which the Greeks took the four largest without injuring them, with all the ammunition and provisions which were in them; they destroyed two other boats, and all the rest retreated towards the shore under the batteries, and became partly a prey to the flames, and partly were taken by the Greeks. The flight of the enemy's fleet was the more shameful, as they were only opposed by 15 of our vessels.—This victory was obtained between the 23d and 24th ult. (4th and 5th Aug.) Two days previously, the enemy, being excited by the besieged in Missolonghi, who incessantly defied them to the combat, and being informed that the Greek fleet was coming to their assistance, and that the place was at that moment in great want of every thing, attacked it severely on four points at the same time, having filled up the trenches there, but they were courageously met, and lost more than a thousand men. When the enemy's blockade had been raised, and the piece had received the necessary supplies of ammunition and provisions, there came to the rear of the enemy the troops of Zavelas and Carabackies, and other chiefs, to the number of two thousand, which had arrived from the camp at Salona, and which were proceeding to Apocron and Carpenisi; they conquered and drove away the enemy who were there, and relieved Missolonghi, and having come to an understanding with those in the town on the 25th ult. (6th Aug.) they fell from behind on the enemy, and at the same time the besieged made a vehement sally from different points; but the stratagem did not succeed so well as it was anticipated, as our troops who were outside the place, were forced to retreat and the besieged reentered, after having killed 200 of the enemy's troops and taken several pieces of cannon.—Our troops show the greatest perseverance; they have reerected the batteries which were demolished, and cleared the trenches where the enemy had filled them up. The Albanians desert from the camp of Redchid Pacha, and only 400 are with him now. The same thing happened at Salona, where almost all the Albanians returned to Zeitouay; so that almost all the troops which are now in Greece are Turks, and do not exceed 12,000 in number.

"Seven Greek vessels remain blockading Patras, and two have just been sent to assist in the siege of Prevesa, and we have published a manifesto declaring those places in a state of blockade. Another part of the fleet is gone, to intercept the enemy's division, which we heard yesterday was proceeding towards Suda or Halcarnassus. Two vessels were sent some days since, and three fire ships, under our best brulotiers, to burn the fleet in the port of Alexandria.

"Yesterday we received intelligence that on the 2d instant. (14th Aug.) the Greeks in Candia had gained possession of the fortresses of Grambouses and Kissamos, and that several of the provinces had taken up arms.  
"Seven hundred Candiotes who, after the catastrophe of their country, had come to the Mecca, and were in the armies of the Peloponnese, and in Western Greece, thinking it a good opportunity, returned home with every thing necessary, and succeeded in their hopes of landing near the fortress of Grambouses.

"The government is now seriously occupied in preparing a shipment of troops, ammunition,

om deze gew gige einden te bereiken, de algemeene voorspoed te bevorderen, het bestaan van staatkunde te verzekeren en voor de toekomst voor Portugal zoo wel als voor de Braziliën te zorgen; en wenschende op eenmaal alle hinderpalen uit den weg te ruimen, welke deze alliantie en de eensgezindheid en den voorspoed van beide staten konden belemmeren, zoo erkent zyne majesteit by zyn besluit van den 13 Mei dezes jaars de Braziliën als een onafhankelijk keizerrijk en afgezonderd van de koningryken Portugal en Algarvien; en zynen boven alles geliefden en gesachten zoon Don Pedro als keizer; vryelyk cederende en transporterende de souvereiniteit van gemeld keizerrijk aan zynen genoemden zoon en zyns wettige opvolgers; nemende en behoudende voor zyn eigen persoon denzelfden titel.

En deze achtbare souvereinen aangenomen hebbende de bemiddeling van Z. B. majesteit voor de vereffening van alle kwesties aangaande de afscheiding van de twee staten hebben gevolmachtigden daartoe benoemd. Z. A. G. M. heeft benoemd den loisterlyken en roem waardigsten ridder Sir Charles Stuart, gehelme raad van Z. B. M. &c. (Aan den voet dezes vindt men de namen van de gevolmachtigden benoemd door Z. K. M.)

De gemelde gevolmachtigden hebben naar de voorgeziede grondbeginzelen het volgende besloten:

1. Z. A. G. M. erkent Braziliën als een onafhankelijk ryk en afgescheiden van de koningryken van Portugal en Algarvien en zynen barmherten zoon als keizer; uit eige en vrye wil cederende en transporterende de souvereiniteit van gemeld keizerrijk aan zynen zoon en wettigen opvolgers, behoudende slechts voor zyn eigen persoon den titel van keizer.

2. Z. K. M. uit erkenenis van eerbied voor zynen achtbaren vader en Heer Don Jan VI. stemt toe dat Z. A. G. M. den titel van keizer zal voeren.

3. Z. K. M. belooft om geene aanbiedingen te ontvangen van geene der Portugesehe koloniën, om zich met het keizerrijk van Braziliën te vereenigen.

4. Voortaan zal vrede, eendragt en de volmaakte vriendschap heerschen tusschen het keizerrijk van Braziliën en de koningryken van Portugal en Algarvien, met de vergeting van alle vorige verschillen tusschen de respectieve mogenheden.

5. De onderdanen van de twee natien, zullen behouwd worden als te behooren onder een gezin en behandeld als die van de begunstigde en bevriendste natie; en hunne regten en eengedommen zullen heilig zyn en beschermd worden. Het wordt hieronder verstaan dat de tegenwoordige bezitters van vaste eigendommen zullen blyven in de vreedzame bezitting van dezelve.

6. Alle vaste of roerbare eigendommen of bezitting in aktie, gesequestreerd of verbeurd verklaard, behoorende aan de onderdanen van de beide souvereinen, zullen van nu af terug gegeven worden en de bezitters daarvan zullen u goed gedaan worden voor de verloopene reventuuren, na aftrek van de kosten der gehoudene administratie, of anderszints, gelyk nader in het Sat artikel zal bepaald worden.

7. Alle verbeurd verklaarde vaartuigen of landingen, toebehoorende aan de onderdanen van de twee souvereinen, zullen weder aan de eigenaars gegeven, of zy zullen daarvoor op gelyke wyze schadeloos gesteld worden.

8. Eene kommissie zal benoemd worden door de twee gouvernementen, bestaande uit Braziliënen en Portugezen, in gelyk getalle, en geestablisceerd naar de respectieve gouvernementen best zullen oordeelen; dezelve zal belast zyn, met het onderzoek der zaken als in het 6ten en 7de artikel bepaald zyn. Wel te verstaan dat de vorderingen moeten ingeleverd worden, binnen den tyd van een jaar na de vorming van de kommissie; en dat ingeval van verschil in gevoelen, hetzelfde aan de beslissing van den vertegenwoordiger van den bemiddelde souverein zal overgelaten worden. Bei de gouvernementen zullen de fondsen aanwyzn, waaruit deze vorderingen zullen moeten betaald worden.

9. Alle publieke vorderingen van gouvernement op gouvernement, zullen onderling ontvangen worden en beslist, het zy met restitutie van het gene geëischt wordt, of met vergoeding van de juiste waardedaarvan; voor de vereffening van zoodanige vorderingen, komen de partijen overeen om byzonder traktaat te maken.

10. De handelsbetrekkingen zullen dadelijk hersteld worden tusschen de twee natien;—van alle koopwaren zater 15 pct. gerechtigheden voor consumptie betaald worden. De gerechtigheden van uitvoer blyven, gelyk vóór de afscheiding.

11. Ratifikaties van dit traktaat zullen in Lissabon terwilseld worden, vyf maanden (of vroeger zoo het mogelijk zy) na de onderteekening van hetzelfde.

In kennis waarvan hebben wy, gevolmachtigden deze met onze handteekening bekrachtigd.

(Geteekerd) CHARLES STUART.  
LUIZ JOZE DE CARVALHO EMELLO  
BARAM DE SANTO AMARO.  
FRANCISCO VIELLA BARBOSA.

OVERLEDEN—Op den 20sten dezer, de Wed. Gestronge Heer J. J. Ooykaas, Luitenant ter zee der Tweede Klasse, in dienst der Nederlanden. Het lyk werd des anderen morgen met militaire eerbewyzen ter werde besteld.

to help our countrymen in Candia. We hope much from this expedition, as all the Albanians who were in that island followed Ibrahim Pacha into the Morea, and no troops remain there of any consequence, except the native Turks, many of whom accompanied the Pacha.

In the process of Grambouses, they found 27 pieces of cannon, and 20 mortars, and a great quantity of powder; which, although old, can be made use of. In the fortress of Kissamos, there was also a quantity of ammunition, of which we have as yet no detailed account.

Ibrahim Pacha has returned to Tripolizza. The Albanians, who came to his assistance from Candia, have been repeatedly beaten by the Greeks, and in one combat, they lost their commander, Hassan Pacha. Several bodies of Peloponnesians are formed in order about Tripolizza, the confines of Calavrita, Caritena, Argos and Agiopetron. The largest force is that of Vervena, under the command of Theodore Colocotroni, which amounts to from 6000 to 7000 men. Every day different combats take place, in which, as well as the skirmishes and ambuscades, the enemy is considerably weakened.—Our troops have begun to follow systematically this sort of warfare, which we think will succeed.

The Nile arrived here some days ago, with the instalment of the loan, and by the decree, of which we send you herewith a copy, you will perceive to what good uses the government has appropriated that money.

We have just been informed that Ibrahim Pacha, being in want of provisions and ammunition, has begun, with the greater part of his troops, to move towards the Gulf of Messina, but he has not proceeded by the way of Derwentia nor Poliani, but a new way, almost impracticable, where there were not so many of our troops. An ultimate engagement took place, which lasted three days, in which he received great injury. When he will have learned the insurrection in Candia, we doubt not but he will be greatly disheartened. (L. S.) Signed "The President Geo. Cunduriotis, Anagnostis Spiliotakis, Const. Mavromichalis, Joannes Coletis, the sec. gen. A. Mavrocordato."

November 9

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. Smyrna, 17th Aug. 1825.

Since I last wrote you (30th July) the Greek affairs look much better. There has been a battle at Missolonghi, in which 9000 Turks were killed; the loss of the Greeks amounting to no more than 1500. The Capt. Pacha has been compelled to leave that place, having been attacked by the Greek squadron, in an engagement with which he lost 2 corvettes and 2 frigates.

Calamata has been taken by the Greeks, lies on the side of the Turks 1200 disciplined troops, together with 200 men who were made prisoners of war. The Turkish fleet, consisting of 12 ships of the line, 20 frigates, and 20000 troops, was reported to have sailed for Tripolizza, with a loss of 400 men and 1000 prisoners. It is reported that the Greeks are fitting out an expedition to the assistance of their brethren in Candia, and that the Greek squadron in the Archipelago will come to assist us here.

Some correspondence dates from Constantinople of the 23d Aug. confirm the above in particulars: The affairs of the Greeks in the Morea have again taken a good turn. The Turkish fleet at Missolonghi has been raised by the Greeks. The Capt. Pacha has lost 4 vessels by the Greek Brulots (fire ships.)

(From the 'New York Courier'.)

PROCLAMATION OF THE JEWISH GOVERNMENT— APPOINTMENT OF A JUDGE OF ISRAEL— FOUNDATION OF A CITY OF REFUGE.

It was known at the sale of that beautiful and valuable tract called Grand Island, a few miles below this port, in the Niagara river, that it was purchased in part by the friends of Major Noah, of New York, crowdedly to offer it as an asylum for his brethren of the Jewish persuasion, who in the other parts of the world are much oppressed; and it was likewise known that it was intended to erect upon the Island a city called Ararat. We are gratified to perceive, by the documents in this day's Extra, that coupled with that colonization is a declaration of independence, and the revival of the Jewish government under the protection of the United States, after the dispersion of that ancient, wealthy people for nearly 2000 years. The appointment of Mr. Noah as first Judge of Israel, was intended, pursuant to public law, to concentrate the event on the Island, and to give it the sanction of the Grand Standard of the Jewish Republic; and the arrangements made; but the number of the settlement number of Jews, and the number of the settlement, were so numerous, that it was necessary to convey them to the Island, and to the celebration of the Sabbath, at the village, which was intended to be the seat of the settlement. At dawn of day, the Jews of the front of the Court House, and the Jews of the front of the Lake, and the Jews of the front of the Lodge, and at the front of the church door the troops were drawn up to the right and left, and the procession of the Jews, the band playing the grand march from Judas Maccabeus. The full toned organ commenced its swelling notes, performing the Jubilate. On the communion table lay

the Corner Stone, with the following inscription, in Hebrew.

"Hear O Israel, the Lord is our God.—The Lord is one." Ararat, the Hebrew refuge, founded by Mordecai Manussi Noah, in the month of Tisri, 5585, corresponding with September, 1825, and in the 50th year of American Independence.

On the stone lay the silver cups with wine, corn and oil.

The ceremonies commenced by the morning sermon, read emphatically by the Rev. Mr. Searl, of the Episcopal Church. "Before Jehovah's awful Throne," was sung by the choir to the tune of Old Hundred. Morning prayer.—First lesson from Jeremiah, 31st. Second lesson, Zeph. iii. 8th verse. Psalms for the occasion, 97 98, 99 100, 127th psalm in verse. Ante Communion Service.—Psalm in Hebrew.—Benediction.

Mr. Noah then rose and pronounced a discourse or rather delivered a speech, announcing the re-organization of the Jewish government, and going through a detail of many points of intense interest, to which a crowded auditory listened with profound attention. On the conclusion of the ceremonies, the procession returned to the lodge, and the Masonic Brethren and the Military repaired to the Eagle Tavern and partook of refreshments.

The following is the proclamation, which will be read with great attention and interest. A finer day, and more general satisfaction, has not been known on any similar occasion.

PROCLAMATION TO THE JEWS.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to manifest to his chosen people the approach of that period when, in fulfilment of the promises made to the race of Jacob, and as a reward for their pious constancy, and triumphant fidelity, they are to be gathered from the four quarters of the globe, and to resume their rank and character among the governments of the earth. And whereas, the peace which now prevails among civilized nations, the progress of learning throughout the world, and the general spirit of liberality and toleration which exists, together with other changes, favorable to light and to liberty, mark in so especial manner the approach of that time when "peace on earth and good will to man" are to prevail with a benign and extended influence, and the ancient people of God, the first to proclaim his unity and omnipotence, are to be restored to their inheritance, and enjoy the rights of a sovereign, independent people. Therefore, I, MORDECAI MANUEL NOAH, Citizen of the United States of America, late Consul of the said States for the City and Kingdom of Tunis, High Sheriff of New York, Counsellor at Law, and by the grace of God, Governor and Judge of Israel, have issued this my proclamation.

It follows a description of Grand Island and an invitation to the Jews to make it an asylum.]

Deprived as our people have been for centuries of a right in the soil, they will learn with peculiar satisfaction, that there they can till the land, reap the harvest, and raise the flocks which are unquestionably their own; and in the full and unmolested enjoyment of their religious rights, and of every civil immunity, together with peace and plenty, they can lift up their voice in gratitude to him, who sustained our fathers in the wilderness, and brought us in triumph out of the land of Egypt; who assigned to us the safe keeping of his oracles, who proclaimed us "like a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night."

In his name do I revive, renew and re-establish the government of the Jewish nation, under the auspices and protection of the Constitution and law of the United States of America. Confirming and perpetuating all our rights and privileges, our name, our rank, and our power, among the nations of the earth as they existed and were recognised under the government of the Judges. And I hereby enjoin it upon all our pious and venerable rabbis, our presidents and elders of synagogues, chiefs of colleges, and brethren in authority throughout the world, to circulate and make known this my proclamation, and to give to it full publicity, credence and effect.

It is my will that a census of the Jews throughout the world to be taken, and returns of persons, together with their age, and occupation, be registered in the archives of the Synagogues where they are accustomed to worship, designating such in particular, who have been and are distinguished in the useful arts, in science, or in knowledge.

Those of our people who from age, local attachment, or from any other cause prefer remaining in the several parts of the world which they now respectively inhabit, and who are treated with liberality by the public authorities, are permitted to do so, and are especially recommended to be faithful to the governments which protect them. It is, however, expected, that they will aid and encourage the emigration of the young and enterprising, and endeavor to send to this country, such who will add to our national strength and character, by their industry, honor and patriotism.

Those Jews who are in the military employment of the different sovereigns of Europe are enjoined to keep in their ranks until further orders, and conduct themselves with bravery and fidelity.

I command that a strict neutrality be observed in the pending war between the Greeks and the Turks, enjoined by considerations of safety towards a numerous population of Jews now under the oppressive dominion of the Ottoman Porte.

The annual gifts which for many centuries have been offered to our pious brethren in our Holy City of Jerusalem, to which may God speedily restore us, are to continue with unabated liberality; our seminaries of learning and institutions of charity in every part of the world, are to be increased, in order that wisdom and virtue, may permanently prevail among the chosen people.

I abolish forever polygamy among the Jews which, without religious warrant, still exists in Asia and Africa. I prohibit marriages or giving *Ceduckim* without both parties are of a suitable age and can read and write the language of the country which they respectively inhabit, and which I trust will ensure to their offspring, the blessings of education and probably the lights of science.

Prayers shall forever be said in the Hebrew language, but it is recommended that occasional discourses on the principles of the Jewish faith, and the doctrines of morality generally, be delivered in the language of the country, together with such reforms which without from the ancient faith may add greater solemnity to our worship.

The Caraites and Samaritan Jews, together with the black Jews of India and Africa, and likewise those in Cochinchina, and the sect on the coast of Malabar, are entitled to an equality of rights and religious privileges, as are all who may partake of the great covenant, and respect and obey the Mosaic laws.

The Indians of the American Continent in their admitted Asiatic origin, in their worship of one God, in their dialect and language, in their sacrifices marriages, divorces, burials, fastings, purifications, punishments, cities of refuge, division of tribes, in their High Priest, and in their wars and in their victories, being in all probability the descendants of Israel, which were carried captive by the King of Assyria, measures will be adopted to make them sensible of their origin, to cultivate their minds, soften their condition and finally reunite them with brethren the chosen people.

A capitation tax of three shekels in silver per annum, or one Spanish dollar, is hereby levied upon each Jew throughout the world, to be collected by the Treasurers of the different congregations, for the purposes of defraying the various expenses of re-organizing the government, of aiding emigrants in the purchase of agricultural instruments, providing for their immediate wants and comforts, and assisting their families in making their first settlements, together with such free will offerings as may be generously made in the furtherance of the laudable objects connected with the restoration of the people and the glory of the Jewish nation.

A Judge of Israel shall be chosen once in every four years by the Consistory at Paris, at which time Proxies from every congregation shall be received.

I do hereby name as Commissioners, the most learned and pious Abraham de Cologna, Knight of the Iron Crown of Lombardy, Grand Rabbi of the Jews and President of the Consistory of Paris, likewise the Grand Rabbi Andrade of Bordeaux, and also our estimable Grand Rabbis of the German and Portugal Jews, in London Rabbi Herschell and Mendoza, together with the honorable Aaron Nunez Cardozo of Gibraltar, Abraham Buseac, Esq. of Leghorn, Benjamin Gradis of Bordeaux, Dr. E. Gato and Professor Zuntz of Berlin, and Dr. Leo Wolf of Ham-bourgh, to aid and assist in carrying into effect the provisions of this my proclamation, with powers to appoint the necessary agents in the several parts of the world, and to establish emigrating societies in order that the Jews may be concentrated and capacitated to as a distinct body, having at the head of each kingdom or republic such presiding officers as I shall upon their recommendation appoint. Instructions to these my commissioners shall be forthwith transmitted. And a more enlarged and general view of the plan, motives and objects will be detailed in the address to the nation. The Consistory of Paris is hereby authorized and empowered to name three distinct persons of competent abilities to visit the United States, and make such report to the nation as the actual condition of this country and its state shall warrant.

I do appoint Roshodes Adar, Feb. 7, 1826, to be observed with suitable demonstrations as a day of thanksgiving to the Lord of Israel, for the manifold blessings and the signal protection which he has deigned to extend to his people, and in order, that on that occasion our prayers may be offered for the continuance of his divine mercy, and the fulfilment of all the promises and pledges made to the race of Jacob.

I recommend peace and union among us, charity and good will to all; toleration and liberality to our brethren of every religious denomination, enjoined by the mild and just precepts of our holy religion. Honor and faith in the fulfilment of all our contracts, together with temperance, economy and industry in our habits.

I entreat to be remembered in your prayers, and lastly and most earnestly, I do enjoin you to "keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes and his commandments, and his judgments and his testimonies, as it is written in the laws of Moses, that thou mayest prosper in all thou dost, and whithersoever thou turnest thyself."

Given at Buffalo, in the State of New York, this second day of Tisri, in the year of the world, 5586, corresponding with the 15th day of September, 1825, and in the fiftieth year of American Independence. By the Judge, A. B. SEIXAS, Sec. pro tem.